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Occupational Employment and Wages in Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine — May 2017

Workers in the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine Metropolitan Division had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$27.22 in May 2017, about 12 percent above the nationwide average of \$24.34, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Richard Holden noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 16 of the 22 major occupational groups, including legal; management; and healthcare practitioners and technical.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 11 of the 22 occupational groups, including business and financial operations; management; and construction and extraction. Conversely, eight groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including transportation and material moving; healthcare practitioners and technical; and education, training, and library. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Anaheim	United States	Anaheim	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$24.34	\$27.22*	12
Management	5.1	6.2*	57.65	65.09*	13
Business and financial operations	5.2	7.0*	36.70	38.95*	6
Computer and mathematical	3.0	3.4*	43.18	45.75*	6
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.4*	41.44	44.50*	7
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.7	35.76	35.77	0
Community and social service	1.5	1.2*	23.10	26.17*	13
Legal	0.8	0.8	51.62	66.29*	28
Education, training, and library	6.1	5.1*	26.67	30.91*	16
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.6*	28.34	26.82	-5
Healthcare practitioners and technical	6.0	4.7*	38.83	43.57*	12
Healthcare support	2.9	2.2*	15.05	17.51*	16
Protective service	2.4	1.5*	22.69	25.56*	13
Food preparation and serving related	9.3	9.8*	11.88	13.31*	12
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.1	3.3*	13.91	14.84*	7
Personal care and service	3.6	4.1*	13.11	13.24	1
Sales and related	10.2	10.6*	19.56	22.51*	15
Office and administrative support	15.4	16.0*	18.24	19.98*	10
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1*	13.87	14.30	3
Construction and extraction	4.0	4.6*	24.01	27.31*	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	2.9*	23.02	24.90*	8
Production	6.3	6.4	18.30	17.51*	-4
Transportation and material moving	7.0	5.4*	17.82	16.27*	-9

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine Metropolitan Division is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

One occupational group—business and financial operations—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine had 112,550 jobs in business and financial operations, accounting for 7.0 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.2-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$38.95, significantly above the national wage of \$36.70.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the business and financial operations group included accountants and auditors (15,580), market research analysts and marketing specialists (10,850), and management analysts (10,450). Among the higher paying jobs were personal financial advisors, and agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes, with mean hourly wages of \$61.65 and \$58.81, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were meeting, convention, and event planners (\$23.96) and tax preparers (\$28.36). (Detailed occupational data for business and financial operations are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_11244.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See [table 1](#).) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine Metropolitan Division, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the business and financial operations group. For instance, loan officers were employed at 2.5 times the national rate in Anaheim, and market research analysts and marketing specialists, at 1.6 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, training and development specialists had a location quotient of 1.0 in Anaheim, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the California Employment Development Department.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the release of the May 2017 estimates, the OES program has replaced 21 detailed occupations found in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) with 10 new aggregations of those occupations. In addition, selected 4- and 5-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries previously published by OES will no longer be published separately. Some of the 4-digit NAICS industries that are no longer being published separately will instead be published as OES-specific industry aggregations. More information about the new occupational and industry aggregations is available at www.bls.gov/oes/changes_2017.htm.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2017 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2017, November 2016, May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, and November 2014. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 72 percent based on establishments and 68 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted sample employment of 82 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine Metropolitan Division included 7,204 establishments with a response rate of 57 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm.

The May 2017 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, Calif. Metropolitan Division** includes Orange County.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/west. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine Metropolitan Division, May 2017

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Business and financial operations occupations	112,550	1.3	\$38.95	\$81,010
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	80	0.5	58.81	122,320
Buyers and purchasing agents	6,290	1.3	35.36	73,550
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	3,760	1.2	34.59	71,950
Insurance appraisers, auto damage	320	1.8	30.89	64,250
Compliance officers	4,230	1.3	39.75	82,670
Cost estimators	3,220	1.4	35.54	73,920
Human resources specialists	7,080	1.1	35.07	72,950
Labor relations specialists	560	0.6	33.61	69,910
Logisticians	1,990	1.1	41.00	85,270
Management analysts	10,450	1.4	46.73	97,190
Meeting, convention, and event planners	1,730	1.5	23.96	49,830
Fundraisers	520	0.6	33.47	69,610
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	920	1.0	34.49	71,740
Training and development specialists	3,010	1.0	33.91	70,530
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	10,850	1.6	34.75	72,270
Business operations specialists, all other	16,760	1.5	39.30	81,750
Accountants and auditors	15,580	1.1	37.88	78,790
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	620	0.9	42.36	88,110
Budget analysts	740	1.2	47.41	98,610
Credit analysts	1,240	1.5	46.44	96,600
Financial analysts	3,680	1.1	47.62	99,050
Personal financial advisors	3,430	1.5	61.65	128,220
Insurance underwriters	1,520	1.5	41.33	85,960
Financial examiners	530	0.9	49.53	103,020
Credit counselors	690	1.7	29.03	60,390
Loan officers	8,660	2.5	36.92	76,800
Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents	380	0.6	41.67	86,670
Tax preparers	1,520	2.0	28.36	58,980
Financial specialists, all other	2,190	1.5	38.89	80,890

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_11244.htm

(2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(3) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

(4) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.